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Foreign Crops and MARKETS

VOLUME 52 NUMBER 3

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

LATE NEWS

Cuba's 1946 sugar crop is forecast by mill owners at from 4.7 million to 4.9 million short tons, raw basis, depending upon sucrose content of sugar cane. Cane production is forecast at 39.3 million short tons from 2.56 million acres, or an average yield of 15.35 tons per acre.

Argentina's first official cotton estimate places 1945-46 planting at 944,000 acres. The final estimate for 1944-45 places production at 332,000 bales of 478 pounds net.

WORLD'S FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION NEAR RECORD LEVEL

World production of flue-cured tobacco during 1945 is estimated at 1,530 million pounds, or about 24 percent larger than the 5-year (1935-1939) average of 1,238 million pounds. The record world production of flue-cured leaf occurred in 1939 when about 1,640 million pounds were harvested. Heavy demands for flue-cured leaf at favorable prices, both for consumption in producing countries and for export, have encouraged expansion in the area devoted to flue-cured tobacco production in most countries not physically affected by World War II. Substantial increases in 1945 production in such countries as the United States, Canada, Brazil Southern Rhodesia, and India, more than offset the estimated smaller production in the Far Eastern countries directly in the active theatre of war.

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: Production in specified countries, averages 1930-1934, 1935-1939, 1940-1944, and 1945 (Year of harvest basis)

Country	Average production 1930-1934	Average production 1935-1939	Average production 1940-1944	1945 preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	639,713	863,398	820,252	1,175,420
Canada	22,861	54,616	66,916	79,046
Brazil	a/	b/	16,883	19,800
Argentina	a/	c/ 816	b/ 1,585	6,052
China	117,500	150,900	b/	b/
Manchuria	2,177	13,930	b/	b/
Japan	29,379	62,355	b/	b/
Korea	6,206	11,839	b/	b/
Formosa	609	3,601	b/	b/
Java	400	c/ 5,292	b/	b/
India	4,882	26,880	52,282	54,340
Australia	5,672	5,013	5,530	3,350
New Zealand	1,265	1,367	2,739	3,800
Southern Rhodesia	12,509	21,633	35,534	46,708
Nyasaland	3,840	2,238	2,970	2,132
Union of South Africa	c/ 625	3,170	9,440	8,212
Italy	238	2,846	7,415	1,930
Other countries d/	1,500	2,200	5,500	7,500
Total, countries with specified production	849,376	1,232,094	1,027,046	1,408,290
Total, including estimates of production for countries where figures are not available	850,000	1,238,000	1,224,000	1,530,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Compiled or estimated from official reports, trade sources, and reports of foreign service officers of the United States.

a/ Production unimportant. b/ Not available. c/ Less than a 5-year average. d/ Includes Mexico, Northern Rhodesia, Mauritius, Venezuela, Tanganyika, and Nicaragua.

United States. The United States 1945 flue-cured tobacco production, according to latest estimates, is placed at 1,175 million pounds from 1,078 thousand acres, or slightly larger than the record 1939 crop of 1,171 million pounds, and about 43 percent above the 5-year (1940-1944) average of 820 million pounds. The sharp increase in flue-cured production in the United States offset the smaller production in such Far Eastern countries as China and Japan. The 1945 production in this country represents about 77 percent of the estimated total world production. During the 5-year (1935-1939) period the United States' share in the world total averaged about 70 percent.

Canada. Canadian production of flue-cured leaf in 1945 amounted to about 79 million pounds from 77,000 acres. Unfavorable weather conditions, especially during the early part of the growing season, and considerable insect damage, resulted in reduced yields, and the country's outturn was about 9 percent less than the 1944 production of 87 million pounds. The 1945 crop, however, was 45 percent and 18 percent, respectively, larger than average flue-cured production during the 5-year periods 1935-1939 and 1940-1944.

India. In India, 1945 production of flue-cured leaf totaled 54 million pounds from 117,000 acres, or double the average production of 27 million pounds during the 5-year (1935-1939) period. Forecast of production to be harvested in the early months of 1946 is placed at 63 million pounds from a planted area of 124,000 acres. Production of flue-cured leaf in India has shown an irregular upward trend since the initial plantings on a commercial scale were made during the 1927-28 season.

Southern Rhodesia. The 1945 harvest of flue-cured leaf in Southern Rhodesia amounted to nearly 47 million pounds from 71,000 acres, about 32 percent larger than the 5-year (1940-1944) average, and more than double the 1935-1939 average. The British Imperial Preference has enabled tobacco growers to find profitable markets, particularly in the United Kingdom, which in recent years has taken about 75 percent of Southern Rhodesian tobacco exports.

Brazil. In the Western Hemisphere, Brazil ranks next to the United States and Canada in importance as a producer of flue-cured tobacco. The 1945 harvest amounted to about 20 million pounds from 17,000 acres, or 18 percent larger than the 1940-1944 average of 17 million pounds. Most of Brazil's flue-cured leaf is produced in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and a continued increase in acreage is expected in that State.

Far East. Estimates, based on unofficial information, place 1945 production of flue-cured tobacco in the Asiatic countries of China, Manchuria, Japan, Korea, Formosa, and Java, at a total of 122 million pounds or less than half the 5-year (1935-1939) average production of 248 million pounds. During the years immediately preceding 1939, production of flue-cured tobacco in Asia, particularly in Japanese Empire countries, was showing steady, substantial increases. Little information has been available regarding the trend of production during the war years, and the estimates included in the tables are necessarily rough approximations.

Other countries. In addition to the most important flue-cured tobacco producing countries of the world already mentioned, there are about a dozen other which have significant outturns, including the Union of South Africa, Argentina, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika. Of these countries, Argentina and New Zealand appear to have expanded flue-cured production most rapidly. In 1945, Argentina produced a crop of about 6 million pounds and New Zealand nearly 4 million. Italy's production in 1945 is placed at about 2 million pounds, compared with a peak production of more than 9 million pounds in 1942 and an average of over 7 million pounds during the war years. Most of the other countries produced crops of between 1 and 3 million pounds.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects, approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman; C. M. Purves, H. W. Taylor, F. S. Everts, and M. E. Wright.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

SMALLER GRAIN CROP REPORTED IN CHILE

The 1945-46 small-grain harvest, now drawing to a close, is reported to be smaller than the preceding crop, though still larger than average in the case of wheat. Smaller outturns are largely the result of a reduction in acreage, with per acre yields indicated to be larger than in 1944-45.

The first forecast of the wheat production is placed at 31.6 million bushels, compared with the crop of 33.4 million bushels a year ago. Excellent growing conditions during the latter part of the growing period, however, may not be fully reflected in the first forecast, and later estimates may about equal last year's wheat crop, according to reports. The acreage for the current crop is now placed at 1,803,000 acres, or about 10 percent less than last year's seeded acreage.

The oats crop is tentatively placed at about 5.4 million bushels, or around 22 percent smaller than the preceding crop. As in the case of wheat, however, later reports are expected to show improvement, and the outturn may more nearly approach the crop of a year ago. The preliminary estimate places the barley crop at 3.2 million bushels, which is only slightly less than the 1944-45 production.

NEW ZEALAND'S GRAIN OUTLOOK UNFAVORABLE

Below-average grain outturns are expected from the 1945-46 harvest in New Zealand. No official estimate is available for the crop now being harvested, but on the basis of reduced acreage and unfavorable weather conditions, the outlook is less promising than usual. Excessive rainfall handicapped operations during both fall and spring seedings. Following the spring rains, drought and heavy winds retarded development of grain crops in most areas.

The wheat crop, which normally constitutes about 65-70 percent of the total grain production, is expected to be considerably less than average. The acreage seeded for the current crop, officially estimated at 165,000 acres, is the smallest area on record, with the exception of the 1925-26 acreage. The small wheat acreage, attributed principally to the bad weather at seeding time, is also thought to have reflected dissatisfaction with the established price, (6s.6d., or about $1.05 per bushel until September, when it was raised to 7s.1d., or $1.14 per bushel).

Yields are also expected to fall below average, as a result of the poor growing conditions. The prospective small wheat crop would increase the country's usual deficit for this commodity. Assuming near-average yields the crop would appear likely to total only about 5 million bushels. Estimates of annual wheat requirements range from 11.5 to 13 million bushels. Normally imports are obtained from Australia, but since drought reduced supplies in that country during the past season, a large part of the imports were of Canadian wheat.

BURMA'S RICE CROP ONE-HALF OF PREWAR

The unofficial forecast for the 1945-46 Burman rice crop of 172 million bushels (5.4 billion pounds milled) is about one-half the prewar (1936-37 to 1940-41) average of 353 million bushels (11 billion pounds) and about 15 percent less than the 1944-45 crop of 230 million bushels (7.2 billion pounds). The rice acreage is estimated at 6.6 million acres, compared with the prewar average area of 12.7 million acres. If returns from this year's acreage materialized as now forecast, not only will there be no rice surplus available for export from the 1945-46 crop, but the output may be barely sufficient for domestic consumption in 1946. Rice stocks of about 450 million pounds from previous crops are reported to exist in widely scattered areas. Before the war, Burma's average rice exports of 6.5 million pounds milled amounted to more than one-half of domestic production.

INDIAN RICE ACREAGE SHOWS SLIGHT GAIN

The first all-India rice acreage forecast places the 1945-46 area at 73,594,000 acres, compared with the revised corresponding forecast of 73,414,000 acres for 1944-45. The present forecast shows a slight increase in acreage over that of a year ago, and a gain of about 12 percent or 7.5 million acres over the prewar (1937-38 to 1941-42) average. The 1945-46 rice production of India has not been reported officially. Hurricane damage in Madras Province late in the season, however, offset improved production prospects in Bengal, indicating that the 1945-46 crop may be smaller than that of last year, which amounted to 2,027 million bushels (60.8 billion pounds milled).

MADAGASCAR RICE CROP LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

The 1945 rice crop in Madagascar, harvested principally from October to December, is estimated at 34,293,000 bushels (1,005 million pounds milled), 9 percent larger than the 1944 outturn of 31,354,000 bushels (915 million pounds), but less than the 5-year (1938-1942) average production of 36,840,000 bushels (1,075 million pounds). The increased return this year was primarily the result of a larger planted acreage, with the 1945 rice area placed at 1,433,000 acres, compared with 1,334,000 the year before. Of the total 1945 production, approximately 5 percent, or 45 million pounds, may be available for export to France and colonial possessions.

TOBACCO

EIRE'S TOBACCO STOCKS SMALL

Stocks of leaf tobacco held in Eire's bonded warehouses as of October 31, 1945, totaled 9.4 million pounds, or less than one-half the average prewar stock of about 20 million pounds. The quantity of leaf in stock was practically all of United States origin, and was somewhat less than the 9.8 million pounds delivered to Eire's tobacco manufacturers during 1944.

The quantity of tobacco products consumed during 1944 amounted to 10.6 million pounds, of which 7.2 million were cigarettes, and 3.2 million smoking tobacco. Most of the products consumed were of domestic manufacture, although about 400,000 pounds of foreign cigarettes reached consumer channels. Reports indicate that blended cigarettes are increasing in popularity, although smokers still prefer the Virginia type.

BRITISH EAST AFRICAN TOBACCO PRODUCTION RISES

Tobacco production in British East Africa in 1945 amounted to about 4,426,000 pounds, or little more than 10 percent larger than the 1944 crop of about 3,950,000 pounds. The increase in total tobacco production was attributed to the larger outturn of fire-cured leaf.

Three principal types of tobacco are produced in East Africa--fire-cured, flue-cured, and air-cured. The total 1945 crop of fire-cured 2,863,000 pounds, was about 34 percent larger than the 1944 outturn of 2,137,000 pounds. The 1945 fire-cured crop in Uganda totaled 2,079,000 pounds, and in addition about 784,000 pounds were grown in Tanganyika.

Most of British East Africa's flue-cured tobacco is produced in Tanganyika, although small quantities are grown in Uganda and Kenya. In 1945, Tanganyika produced 999,000 pounds of the total East African crop of 1,136,000 pounds, which represented a decline of 13 percent less than the 1944 production of 1,301,000 pounds. About 427,000 pounds of air-cured leaf were harvested in 1945, compared with the 1944 crop of 507,000 pounds.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

WEEKLY COTTON PRICES ON FOREIGN MARKETS

COTTON: Price of certain foreign growths and qualities in specified markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1945	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Bombay (Jan. futures)		Candy			
Jarila..................	1-4	784 lbs.	Rupee	427.50	16.42
Bombay (spot)		Candy			
Kampala, East African	1-4	784 lbs.	Rupee	850.00	32.66
Buenos Aires (spot)		Metric Ton			
Type B..................	1-5	2204.6 lbs	Peso	1300.00	17.56
Lima (spot)		Sp.Quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5.........	1-5	101.4 lbs.	Sol	106.00	16.08
Recife (spot)		Arroba			
Mata, Type 5............	1-4	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	80.00	13.17
Sertao, Type 5..........	1-4	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	82.00	13.50
Sao Paulo, (spot)		Arroba			
Sao Paulo, Type 5.......	1-4	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	95.50	15.72
Torreon (spot)		Sp.Quintal			
Middling, 15/16"........	1-5	101.4 lbs.	Peso	95.00	19.28

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

FATS AND OILS

SOYA ENRICHED BREAD IMPROVES FRENCH DIETS

As a means of offsetting dietary deficiencies, millers chosen to supply large urban centers in France are now required by the Ministry of Food to add 5 grams (o.18 ounces) of soya flour to every 100 grams (3.5 ounces) of flour for a specified type of bread. Although use of soya flour in bread flour was permitted under a decree issued last July 25, addition of 5-percent soya flour was not made mandatory until September 22, 1945.

Officials report that there are, or will, sufficient supplies to continue addition of 5-percent soya flour for several months. A large portion of the soybeans used came from the United States. The soya flour employed was made from soya cake and is not believed to have received any special treatment.

Since liberation, French bread has not been of prewar quality. By law it has been made of 85 percent wheat, 13 points higher than prewar, but 13 points less than in the German occupation period.

While the nutritional advantages of soybeans have been long recognized by Ministry officials, they were not emphasized until last spring when diets were short in protein and the Ministry's requested meat imports were not forthcoming. Soybeans, which were available for import, were also recognized as being rich in calcium and other nutrients badly needed in France.

Soya products have not been popular in France, partly because they have not had widespread use and partly because the Germans "overpromoted" them during the occupation. Consequently, serious difficulties in getting consumer acceptance of these products were contemplated, but, contrary to expectations, the reaction to the soya addition has apparently been favorable. The change came at an opportune time, since it coincided with derationing of bread. People were so happy to purchase bread without ration tickets that the addition of soya flour was apparently of minor importance.

Production of soybeans in France has been very small and only through importation or a large increase in 1946 plantings can supplies be made available for continued supplementation of bread flour.

During the German occupation, efforts were made to induce farmers to increase soybean production. Further encouragement was given by the French in a decree of July 3, 1945, permitting producers to satisfy part or all of their impositions for oilseeds by delivering soybeans. However, it appears that soybean production in France will not increase greatly in the near future since yields are small in comparison with those in other countries.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

FRENCH MOROCCAN CITRUS PRODUCTION INCREASES

Production of citrus fruit in French Morocco for the 1945-46 season is estimated at 2,126,000 boxes of 70 pounds, 17 percent larger than the 1,811,000 boxes in the previous season. Mature citrus trees are now indicated at 2.1 million, of which 700,000 are owned by Moroccans and twice as many by Europeans. Young trees are placed at 1.5 million, of which Moroccans own 300,000, while Europeans own four times that number. Oranges are estimated at 75 percent of the total, accounting for 1,594,000 boxes; clementines at 15 percent, or 319,000 boxes; and the remainder, or 213,000 boxes, includes tangerines, grapefruit, lemons, and pomelos. Around 315,000 boxes of citrus are expected to be exported to France, which represents nearly prewar exports.

SPANISH ORANGE CROP LARGER

The 1945-46 production of oranges in Spain is estimated at 24,194,000 boxes of 70 pounds, 14 percent more than the 21,259,000 boxes in 1944-45. In general the fruit is smaller than usual, but is probably of better quality than in normal years. Preliminary contracts with Great Britain, Spain's principal purchaser, call for around 3.9 million boxes, which may be increased to as much as 6.7 million boxes. Because of political and various technical difficulties, France may not be able to take all of the 2.8 million boxes agreed upon, but Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, and Norway will likely take considerable quantities. Local consumption is placed at 6.3 million boxes and byproducts will use 1.6 million.

CHILEAN CITRUS FRUIT ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The revised estimate of Chile's 1944-45 citrus crop is placed at 600,000 boxes of oranges and 625,000 of lemons, compared with 500,000 boxes of oranges in 1943-44 and 400,000 in 1942-43 and 417,000 boxes of lemons last season and 417,000 in 1942-43. This estimate is based on the Ministry of Agriculture's citrus census, now nearly completed.

The increase is a result of new trees coming into bearing and of favorable weather during the orange-blooming period. The entire orange crop plus imports, which amount to between 16,000 and 35,000 boxes, are consumed within the country. Production of lemons exceeds local consumption, and at present studies are being made of possibilities to utilize the surplus production in the manufacture of concentrated lemon juice and lemon byproducts, principally for export. Outlook for the citrus crop for 1945-46 is for a still larger crop than that for 1944-45, because of many more new trees coming into bearing.

MEXICAN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS DECLINE

Shipments of fresh vegetables from Mexico to the United States, which started on November 9, amounted to 24.5 million pounds through December 31, 30 percent less than the 35.2 million pounds shipped during the same period last year, but nearly 68 percent larger than the 14.6 million shipped during the same period in 1942-43.

Tomato shipments amounted to 21.8 million pounds, compared with the record of 33.8 million in the previous season. More tomatoes, however, would probably have been shipped this season had it not been for lack of refrigerator cars and the strike in the Sud Pacific de Mexico Railroad, which slowed down service. Pepper shipments to date amount to 2.4 million pounds, or over twice as much as in 1944-45, largely on account of the fact that growers planted peppers in order that they would reach market early in the season. Prices for peppers have been good and at present remain high owing to strong demand and lack of competition in the United States.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

URUGUAYAN WOOL SHIPMENTS DOWN; SUPPLIES SMALLER

Wool shipments from Uruguay in the first 3 months (October-September) of the 1945-46 season totaled 31 million pounds, a decrease of 46 percent, compared with the unusually large exports in the corresponding period of 1944-45. So far this season 21 million pounds have gone to the United States, or 68 percent of the total, compared with 56 million pounds in the corresponding months of 1944-45, or 98 percent of total shipments during that period.

Almost 10 million pounds went to continental European countries in the first 3 months of this first postwar season. Shipments to Europe were as follows (in millions of pounds): Spain 5; Switzerland 3; France 1; and Sweden 2. Sales to United States buyers in October and November totaled approximately 18 million pounds, about 74 percent of which was new-clip wool.

Last season's exports of 204 million pounds were the largest on record, 85 percent more than the previous season and 77 percent larger than the prewar average. Exports fell to the lowest level on record in 1941-42, but increased in 1942-43 as the result of an agreement between the United States and Uruguay whereby this country pledged to take about 30 million pounds of carry-over wool. It further agreed to take a minimum of approximately 38 million pounds of the balance on June 30, 1943. By early 1945, most of the wool acquired by the United States Government had been shipped to the United States.

URUGUAY: Exports of wool by destination, 1944-45 with comparisons

Country of destination	Average 1934-35 to 1938-39	1939-1940	1940 1941	1941-1942	1942-1943	1943-1944	1944-1945
	October - September						
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Non-European							
United States	15	37	120	43	98	100	174
Brazil	a/	a/	a/	a/	1	2	a/
Japan	8	6	8	a/	-	--	-
Other	a/	a/	1	2	a/	a/	1
Total	23	43	129	45	99	102	175
European							
United Kingdom	20	1	-	-	-	-	a/
Continental Europe	b/ 72	62	10	13	6	8	c/ 29
Total	92	63	10	13	6	8	29
Soviet Union ...	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Total all countries ..	115	106	145	58	105	110	204

Compiled from reports furnished by American Embassy, Montevideo.
a/ Less than 500 pounds. b/ Includes exports as follows (in millions of pounds): Germany 31; Italy 13; Belgium 11; Netherlands 4; France 7; Sweden 2; Poland 2; others 2; total 72. c/ Includes exports as follows (in millions of pounds): Sweden 7; Netherlands 5; Switzerland 5; Norway 4; Belgium 3; France 1; Spain 1; continental Europe (not specified) 3; total 29.

URUGUAY: Wool supplies and distribution, 1945-46 with comparisons

Season October - September	Average 1934-35 to 1938-39	1944-45	1945-46 a/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Carry-in	11.0	80.2	6.4
Production	118.0	142.0	137.0
Apparent supplies	129.0	222.2	143.4
Consumption	5.0	b/ 12.0	b/ 12.0
Exportable surplus	124.0	210.2	131.4
Actual exports	115.1	203.8	-

Compiled from official sources.
a/ Preliminary. b/ Estimate.

The change in destination of exports during the war period is brought out by the fact that in 1944-45, 85 percent of total shipments was to the United States, compared with only 13 percent during the 5 seasons 1934-35 to 1938-39. In 1944-45 exports to continental Europe made up only 14 percent of the total, against 63 percent in the prewar period.

Apparent supplies for export this season are estimated at about 131 million pounds, a reduction of 35 percent compared with last season's record supplies, which resulted mainly from a large carry-over of a little over 80 million pounds from earlier seasons. The carry-over into the current season was relatively small, and about a 4 percent decrease in production is indicated.

NEW ZEALAND PROCESSED MILK PRODUCTION RISES

Production through September of evaporated milk and dried skim milk in New Zealand continued above the previous season, while that for dried whole milk and condensed milk showed declines. The production of all processed milks, except condensed, is moderately larger than prewar levels. Part of the wartime production of these products has been purchased by United States Armed Forces. As these purchases ceased on December 31, 1945, shipments to India, Ceylon, and other Southwest Pacific areas are expected to increase, especially of dried skim milk.

Total output of dairy products was down slightly in the first few months of the present season as a result of dry weather during September and October. Good rains, however, with improvement in pastures could quickly change the production situation, as the number of milk cows at the beginning of the season was about 35,000 larger than a year ago.

NEW ZEALAND: Production of processed milk,
July-September quarter, 1945 with comparisons

Year	Canned milk		Dried milk	
	Condensed	Evaporated	Whole	Skimmed
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1938	5,937	5,336	3,387	14,042
1939	5,891	3,859	3,522	15,688
1940	6,924	4,937	4,445	17,648
1941	6,388	5,836	5,116	18,566
1942	6,212	8,981	8,389	17,287
1943	4,667	12,988	8,263	16,735
1944	5,102	13,138	7,724	19,661
July-September Quarter				
1943	278	2,159	1,349	3,412
1944	273	2,159	1,427	4,101
1945	249	2,551	1,393	4,480

Compiled from official sources.

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FLUE-CURED TOBACCO: Production in specified countries, averages 1930-1934, 1935-1939, 1940-1944, and 1945 (Year of harvest basis)

Country	Average production			1945 pre-liminary
	1930-1934	1935-1939	1940-1944	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	639,713	863,398	820,252	1,175,420
Canada	22,861	54,616	66,916	79,046
Brazil	a/	b/	16,883	19,800
Argentina	a/	c/ 816	b/ 1,585	6,052
China	117,500	150,900	b/	b/
Manchuria	2,177	13,930	b/	b/
Japan	29,379	62,355	b/	b/
Korea	6,206	11,839	b/	b/
Formosa	609	3,601	b/	b/
Java	400	c/ 5,292	b/	b/
India	4,882	26,880	52,282	54,340
Australia	5,672	5,013	5,530	3,350
New Zealand	1,265	1,367	2,739	3,800
Southern Rhodesia	12,509	21,633	35,534	46,708
Nyasaland	3,840	2,238	2,970	2,132
Union of South Africa	c/ 625	3,170	9,440	8,212
Italy	238	2,846	7,415	1,930
Other countries d/	1,500	2,200	5,500	7,500
Total, countries with specified production	849,376	1,232,094	1,027,046	1,408,290
Total, including estimates of production for countries where figures are not available	850,000	1,238,000	1,224,000	1,530,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Compiled or estimated from official reports, trade sources, and reports of foreign service officers of the United States.

a/ Production unimportant. b/ Not available. c/ Less than a 5-year average. d/ Includes Mexico, Northern Rhodesia, Mauritius, Venezuela, Tanganyika, and Nicaragua.

has been available regarding the trend of production during the war years, and the estimates included in the tables are necessarily rough approximations.

Other countries. In addition to the most important flue-cured tobacco producing countries of the world already mentioned, there are about a dozen other which have significant outturns, including the Union of South Africa, Argentina, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Tanganyika. Of these countries, Argentina and New Zealand appear to have expanded flue-cured production most rapidly. In 1945, Argentina produced a crop of about 6 million pounds and New Zealand nearly 4 million. Italy's production in 1945 is placed at about 2 million pounds, compared with a peak production of more than 9 million pounds in 1942 and an average of over 7 million pounds during the war years. Most of the other countries produced crops of between 1 and 3 million pounds.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects, approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman; C. M. Purves, H. W. Taylor, F. S. Everts, and M. E. Wright.